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Korean TRADE UNIONS

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

№ 1, 1966

IN THIS ISSUE:

Founding Anniversary of Korean Trade Unions Celebrated 2
Looking Back Upon the Past 5
The Railway Line Should Be Linked . . 7
On the Road of Building an Independent National Economy 8
Fruits of Technical Revolution 12
Our Stand on Unification 21
Young Workers Lead Hard Life in South Korea 23
New Trends of Workers' Struggle . . . 25
For Unity of Peoples of Three Continents 28
Attack on All Sides 29

FRONT COVER:
Smelters begin a spark-flying labour struggle for increased production in the New Year

BACK COVER:
The first snow

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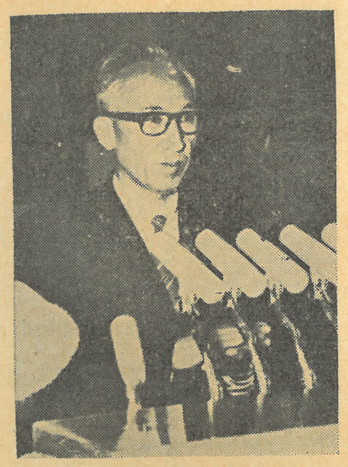
Founding Anniversary of Korean Trade Unions Celebrated

A meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean trade unions was held on November 30, 1965 at the Moranbong theatre in Pyongyang.

The platform party was composed of Comrades Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul and Li Hyo Soon, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Suh Chul, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Cabinet Members; Kim Wal Ryong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and other leading functionaries of public organizations.



Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the C.C. of the GFTUK, making the report

Comrade Kim Il, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party conveyed a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Party to the Korean working class and the trade union members.

The message said that the Korean trade unions, since the first day of their founding, have played an enormous role in achieving the unity of the ranks of the working class, strengthening the revolutionary forces and promoting the cause of the Party and revolution.

In the past two decades, the trade unions, under the leadership of our Party, have made brilliant exploits before the fatherland and the people by faithfully fulfilling their glorious revolutionary duty and lofty mission.

Firmly rallying the broad workers, technicians and office employees of the country around the Party, the trade unions have staunchly defended the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in any raging storm and waged an active struggle for pushing through the line and policy of the Party.

The message highly praised the exploits of the Korean trade unions and the heroic deeds of our working class in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and socialism.

It set forth a number of tasks for socialist construction in the northern half of the country and the unification and independence of the fatherland.

The message expressed the firm conviction that the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the entire workers, technicians and office employees of the country, rallied ever closer around the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, will continue the vigorous onward march for the unification and independence of the fatherland and the victory of socialism and communism.

Then Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the C.C. of the GFTUK, made a speech.

He said that the Korean trade unions founded by the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have been brought up and developed under their wise guidance, have faithfully fulfilled their tasks in the past as a powerful link between the Party and the working class and a reliable helper of the Party in the struggle for the unification and independence of the fatherland and acceleration of socialist construction.

The trade unions, he continued, have grown into a powerful political organization uniting in its ranks more than 1,800,000 workers, technicians and office employees with the ideas and will of the Party and have been tested and tempered as a revolutionary organization of the working class boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader in the flame of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

After referring to the fact that in 1930's numerous advanced workers, under the guidance of the Korean communists, fought for the restoration of the fatherland and emancipation of the class, joining the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans, he pointed out that the brilliant tradition of the Korean labour movement was formed in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition which took shape in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the precious experiences of revolutionary trade unions became after liberation a substantial capital for founding trade unions and for their consolidation and development, and they have been carried forward and developed by the Korean trade unions.

From the time of the democratic revolution to the present period of socialist construction, the reporter said, the trade unions have powerfully organized and mobilized their members in the struggle for carrying through the line and policy of the Party and faithfully fulfilled their duty and role as a reliable defender of the people's regime.

The speaker dwelt on the successes made by the trade unions in the period of peaceful construction, war time, post-war period of rehabilitation and construction and in the period of the great Chullima upsurge and said that through these struggles our working class produced more than 330 labour heroes, more than 223,000 recipients of state decorations and upwards of 500 winners of the titles of merited miner and merited fisherman and other honourable titles.

Pointing out that the trade unions have further grown and strengthened organizationally and politically through an arduous struggle for revolution and construction against the class enemies of all hues at home and abroad, the reporter stressed that all the successes made by the trade unions in their activities were fruition of the wise leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and the Party Central Committee.

The reporter referred in detail to the tasks facing the trade unions.

Pointing to the steady struggle waged by the South Korean workers today against the fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique and for the right to existence and democratic freedom, the reporter extended warm support and encouragement to and expressed class solidarity with the South Korean workers in the name of the entire working class.

He urged the South Korean workers to come out as one, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, to

The conference hall is filled with trade union activists from all parts of the country

drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The reporter condemned the Japanese government which, in league with the Pak Jung Hi clique under the instructions of U.S. imperialism, is imposing the "ROK" nationality upon the Korean nationals in Japan and viciously perpetrating atrocities of injury and murder against them and provocative subversive activities against the General Association of Koreans in Japan. He extended full support to the just struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Manifesting firm solidarity with the Japanese working class in the struggle against the "Japan-ROK treaty", he said that the Korean working class, in close unity with it, would keep up the relentless struggle against the "treaty".

The Korean working class and trade unions will as ever support in every way the struggle of the working class and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and its consolidation, he declared.

Extending positive support and militant solidarity to the fraternal Vietnamese people and working class in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he declared: We are filled with the firm determination to fight always shoulder to shoulder with them.

The working class and trade unions of Korea will continue to fight for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in firm unity with the working class of the socialist countries and the world, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He stressed in conclusion that the Korean working class will courageously fight for the unification and independence of the country and the victory of socialism and communism, rallying closer around the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was closed with the chorus of the "Song of general Kim Il Sung".

Similar meetings were also held at provincial capitals.

Foreign Organizations Greet GFTUK Birthday

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea received telegrams of greetings from international organizations and trade unions of various countries on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Extending warm congratulations to the entire working people of our country, the World Federation of Trade Unions pointed out that in the past, the GFTUK has played an important part in carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, winning victory in the Korean liberation war against the U.S. aggressors and in the striving for the post-war construction and rehabilitation of the country.

Today, the WFTU said, the trade unions organize and mobilize the working people in the fight against the "ROK-Japan treaty" which obstructs the unification of the country.

The telegram noted that the working people and trade union organizations of the world pay high tribute to the great success made by the Korean working class and wished it fresh succes in the struggle to achieve the unification of the country at the earliest date and to win final victory in socialist and communist construction.

Other telegrams of greetings came from the Mining Workers Trade Unions International, Textile, Clothing and Leather Workers Trade Unions International, International Teachers Federation, Secretariat of the Commercial Workers Trade Unions International, and the Metal and Machine Workers Trade Unions International.

Telegrams also came from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, Central Committees of the Textile and Light Industrial Workers Trade Union and the Cultural Workers Trade Union of the USSR, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions, Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions, Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Construction Workers Trade Union, Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Agricultural and Forestry Workers Trade Union, and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

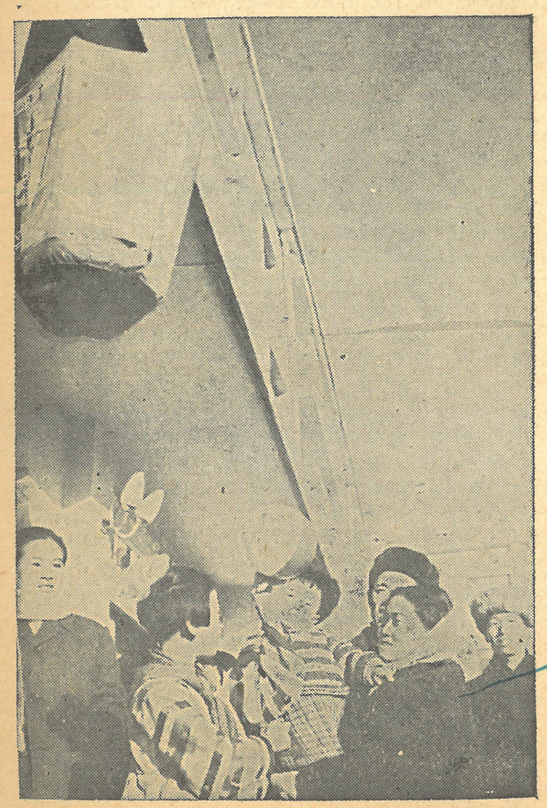
Looking Back Upon the Past

The bell rang suddenly and a foreman harshly ordered the workers to gather in the factory ground.

The workers couldn't know why he was raising a disturbance. However, as ordered, they downed their tools and went out to the place.

That day a heavy snow was falling.

Presently the foreman made his appearance before the crowd with a book in his hand, and without any kind of speech, he called off the names of 20 odd workers. Then he said:



Working people in Kaesong greeting the New Year

"Er ... I'm sorry to say the weavers whose names Iv'e just called have been dismissed from the New Year, i.e. from today. So I want you to look for employment in other factory."

He raised his round face and saw over the masses to realize what response his words were calling forth in them.

All those who were present gazed blankly at each other for a moment. Then they were unstable. They grumbled:

"How can the factory owner treat us like this? We are forced to work even on the festive day and now we are dismissed without any reason."

Such an illegal acts of the factory side was enough to arouse indignation among the workers.

The workers shouted:

"We can't respond to the demand of the factory owner!" "Why you discharge us?" "Factory owner, come out and explain the reason!"

The foreman answered in a threatening voice:

"Don't complain of this. This is what the factory owner wants to. He is away at the USOM (the United States Operation Mission in South Korea).

Confused by the enraged masses, he hurried back to the office.

Yong Ja couldn't contain her anger.

Just a year ago she became a weaver of the Daehan joint-stock textile company in Yongdungpo, South Korea.

Originally she lived in a fishing village in Hwanghae Province, North Korea.

During the Korean war her native village was temporarily occupied by the U.S. army. When our People's Army went over again to an offensive, the enemy forcibly took her family to South Korea, threatening them with atomic bombs. At that time Yong Ja attended a primary school.

Her parents met a miserable death in

South Korea. Later, her brother was dragged into the South Korean puppet army and killed by his officer because he attempted to cross over to North Korea.

Thus, she became an orphan with no one to rely upon. She lived from hand to mouth. After many sorrowful days, she could be employed at the afore-said textile company.

Every day she had to do a hard work with her co-workers. In the meantime, she often lost herself in thought: Why had I to leave my native place? Why had I to loose my parents and brother?

Life taught her that her enemy was the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that the way for her to return home lay in the fight against them.

She inspired women workers to a struggle against capitalists. It goes without saying that the intelligencers who wormed themselves into the factory regarded her as faithless.

The scheme of the factory side this time designed to exploit other workers at will giving the sack to those who have a progressive idea.

It still kept snowing. And flakes of snow piled up on the shoulders of the indignant workers. But nobody cared about it.

Yong Ja raised her voice.

"My friends! It's past endurance. Let's make the factory owner explain the reason of our discharge."

"All right!" many voices replied in the affirmative.

Then weavers rushed toward the office. Yong Ja stood in the van.

Frightened at this, the factory owner and the foreman took to their heels stealthily.

As it stopped snowing, the wind began to rage on the street.

It seemed to Yong Ja that the threatening weather was calling upon the workers to wage a more valiant fight.

Having no means of living, she went to Japan. But the strange land didn't give her any kind of stabilized job. She led a hard life in Hokkaido of Japan, roaming about one village to another. Later, she married a coal miner.

The newly-married couple worked hard, relying on each other.

However, Yong Ja's happy life was broken in the middle.

One day there was a gas explosion in the coal mine.

The news of the accident spread with lighting speed in the residential quarters. Wives of coal miners rushed to the scene with their fists clenched.

Yong Ja also rushed, almost losing her mind.

In front of the pit they were encountered with the inhuman acts of the owner of the coal mine, who instead of rescuing the miners in the pit, closed the entrance and made tens of policemen guard it, in order to save coal from burning.

Workers outside the pit put up a bloody fight with the policemen to open again the pit entrance.

A few days later, the workers in the pit were found dead.

Among these victims of the capital, Yong Ja found her dear husband. She was in great grief.

The day was also the first work day of colliers in the New Year, which brought a boundless sad to their dependents.

Yong Ja made up her mind to return to the fatherland.

Yong Ja, who traversed a thorny path in South Korea and Japan, returned home at last.

In the homeland she has become a weaver as she wished before. And she is now leading a happy life under the constant care of the people's power. Her son and daughter are growing healthily.

At the factory she works with zeal, taking up even the share of a South Korean patriotic youth Kim Ju Ryul who gave up his life in the struggle against U.S. colonial rule. She does so with the thought of liberating South Korea as early as possible and supporting the South Korean people in their struggle.

Yong Ja says:

"I had unpleasant New Years in South Korea and Japan in the past. But now things are quite different. Whenever I greet happily the New Year in the bosom of the fatherland, I cannot but think of the South Korean brothers and sisters who are going through all kinds of sufferings."

Bright lanterns bearing the words "A Happy New Year" hung under the eaves turning round as if they were celebrating her happiness. And soft snow-flakes were fluttering in the air.

The Railway Line Should Be Linked

Li Man Ku, engine-driver of the Pyongyang Locomotive Yard

Now I am again at the Kaesong railway station.

On the bulletin board is not the name of next station. The rusty railway line stretches southward to approach the military demarcation line which divides Korea into the north and the south.

I have been driving an engine bounded for south for ten years, but I alway get excited when the train arrives at the Kaesong station. I feel here as if I were on the outskirts of my native village in South Korea.

More than twenty years have already passed since the country was divided into two parts. And it is fifteen years since I left home.

Ten years are enough to alter the appearance of mountains and rivers, a Korean saying goes.

I think of my home village, my parents, elder brothers and sisters. Then I would feel as if the voices of home villagers were ringing in my ears.

The clouds are moving and flocks of birds are flying southward freely. But I can't go further, I can't go to my native place, to say nothing of writting letters to my dear family.

The happier the life becomes in the bosom of the Republic, the more I trouble at the thought of my dear men in South Korea which is under the jackboots of the foreign aggressors.

In July last year, I graduated from a college. On the day when I returned home from the graduation ceremony I was very happy.

That night, I jumped out of the bed, crying: "Father" An untimely shout in midnight awakened my wife and child from their sound sleep. They stared at me in surprise.

I had a dream in which I showed my diploma to my father.

When I was in South Korea, I couldn't go to school. I had to work from childhood in a locomotive yard. It was on account of poverty.

However, my situation today is different radically from that of the past. Now I enjoy a happy life in an apartment house together with my wife and three children and no longer do I worry about anything.

I went again to bed to invite even a dream in which I would speak of my blessed life before the father.

Next morning, my elder son who attends the primary course of the Kansong middle school asked me:

"Father, why does the grandpa not come?"

I was at a loss for words. What a pity that it should be so. To tell the truth, I did not tell my children much about the grandpa.

The territorial division and the split of the nation have brought a tragedy to my family. I'm not the sole sufferer of such a tragedy. Many people are troubled with the national split.

Kim Jong Ku, an engine driver, would say that it is a great misfortune for him that he is unable to enjoy a happy life together with his parents who live in South Korea.

Shin In Kyoon, who had been a boy vendor in South Korea, is determined to drive himself the engine "Unification" on the day when the country is unified.

They are all engine drivers, they can traverse a long distance, indeed. But, they are not allowed to go further southward from Kaesong.

Today mutual visits and economic exchange are being conducted between different countries, but we are unable to do so even between the North and the South.

(Continued on page 11)

On the Road of Building an Independent National Economy

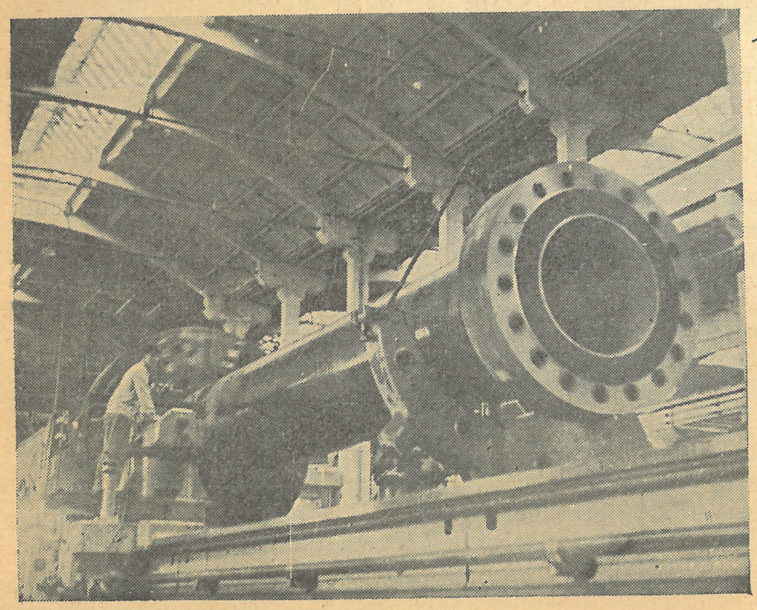
Building of Machine Industry

The machine-building industry is the core of heavy industry and the foundation of modern industry providing the different branches of the national economy with production tools. The history of modern industry is that of the development of production tools. Accordingly, it can be said the history of the creation and development of machine-building industry.

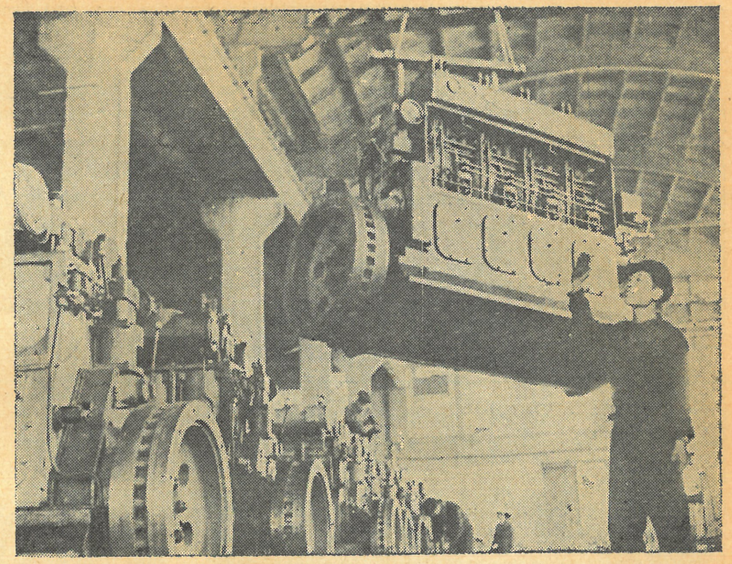
The national economy lacking the machine-building industry has to depend upon others technically as an economy lacking its own technical basis. The most important thing in achieving economic independence is the creation and development of one's own technical foundation, that is, one's own machine-building industry.

Particularly, the importance of the development of machine-building industry in the construction of a self-supporting national economy is accounted for by the fact that the imperialists place the machine-building industry under their control to make other countries depend upon them.

Those countries which were once colonies or dependencies have barely their own machine-building industries. The imperialists obstructed in every way the development of their machine-building industries in order to sell their machine products to colonies at a high price and plunder them of raw materials and semi-finished goods for a mere song.



Workers of the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant are busy with producing equipment and installations to be sent to the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory. Photo: Members of a twice Chullima work team led by Bai Soon Hwan at the machine processing shop



Members of a Chullima work team led by Ko Kyung Bok at the Bookjoong Machine-building Plant overfulfill their daily plan in assembling diesel engines

Hence the necessity of building up one's own machine-building industry capable of developing one's own economy free from the economic dependence upon the developed imperialist countries.

Under the Japanese colonial rule we lacked such machine-building industry. In those days we could not produce even spare parts, to say nothing of finished goods. And wornout machine tools for repair were all that were in our hands.

This is why we considered the creation of our own machine-building industry as the first and foremost task and directed great efforts to it.

Today our machine-building industry meets basically the need of the different branches of the national economy for generating, chemical and metallurgical equipment, automobiles, tractors, excavators and other big machines and equipment as well as medium and small ones.

In 1964 machine-building industry accounted for 25. 8 per cent of our industrial output value and the self-sufficiency rate stood at 94.8 per cent.

Our principle in the development of the machine-building industry has been step by step to advance the machine-building industry from the lower stage to the higher stage in conformity with the actual conditions of our national economy.

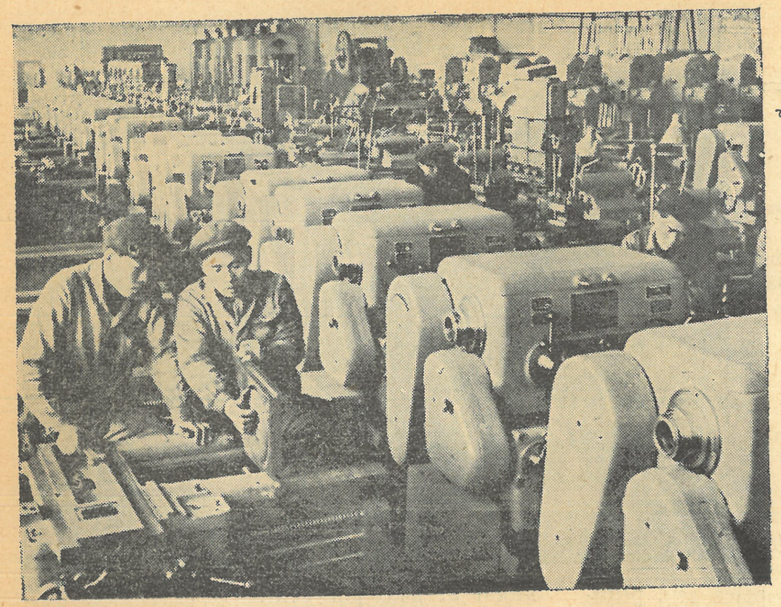
We began with the production of small and medium machines and accessories and gradually went over to that of heavy-duty and precision machines, then to that of complete sets of factory equipment.

Our automobile and tractor plants were automobile accessory and repair workshops or farm implement factories in the past.

We started with the production of tower crane and went over to that of the truck-crane and heavy-duty excavators.

The development of our machine-building industry was closely proceeded with the progress of our national economy as a whole.

Irrigation was conducted in a big way from 1955, which required large quantities of machines and installations including electric motors and pumps. But then our machine-building industry could not satisfy such a reguirement for machines. We



The output of machinery has grown year after year. Photo: machine tools are produced in large quantities

newly built and reconstructed factories.

Thus, the factories which turned out electric motors and pumps yesterday have now become large-scale electrical machine plants producing the different size of generators, electric motors, generating equipment and electrical machines.

The principle of gradually building and developing the machine-building industry served effectively the development of our national economy; it strengthened our economic basis in a brief time and gave the maximum economic effect to investment. And it helped our technicians and workers gain experiences and acquire technique and have the confidence to do any bigger task.

In the creation and development of an independent machine-building industry we also saw to it that a system of specialization be established.

From the outset we could not introduce specialization in all the fields of machine-building simultaneously because we had to newly build our machine-building industry. We, while setting up specialized machine plants, gradually rebuilt the existing ones into the ones putting out a variety of machines to specialize them.

This enabled us to, while meeting the need of the developing national economy for machines, reinforce the machine-building industry and build up in a brief time the solid foundation of a modern independent machine-building industry through the most effective use of the limited funds.

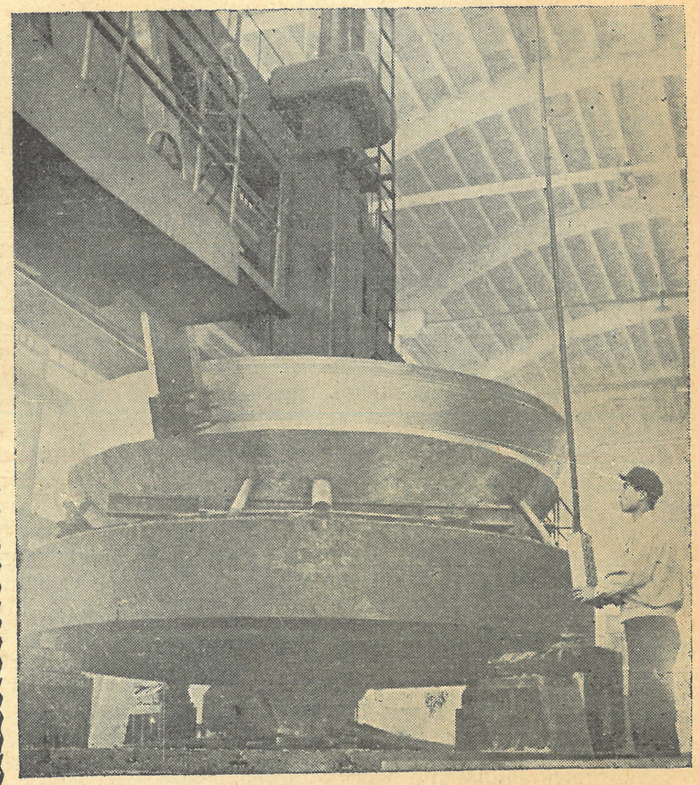
We also launched a mass movement for producing machines, while building machine-building factories with state investment.

In 1959 when all the branches of the national economy stood in urgent need of machine-tools, the trade union organizations mobilized the entire trade union members in a machine-tool multiplying movement for letting each and every machine-tool beget more than one by tapping inner reserves. As a result, machine-tools doubled in a little over one year.

Through the movement we came to produce the 8-metre turning lathe, the 3,000-ton press, the 6-metre hobbing machine and other special types of machine-tools that we could not turn out in the past and a massive technical innovation movement took place.

The mass movement not only developed the machine-building industry rapidly, but further accelerated technical revolution. And our working people became deeply confident that they could make whatever machines and came to look after the machines and equipment built by themselves with greater care, which is more precious than tens of thousands of machines.

In this way we developed rapidly the machine-building industry.



Mumbers of large-size machines and equipment are produced at the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant

More Chullima Work teams Emerge

Sending out 1965 the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea decided to award the title of Chullima factory to one factory, the title of twice Chullima work team to two Chullima work teams and title of Chullima work team to 277 work teams which distinguished themselves in carrying out last year's national economy plan and educating the working people in the spirit of the revolutionary tradition of our Party and socialist patriotism.

The title of Chullima factory was awarded to the Kiljoo Clothing Factory.

(Continued from page 7)

Why? The U.S. imperialists, who have been occupying South Korea, boycott every initiative of North Korea which aims at promoting the unification of Korea, the ardent aspiration of the nation. Therefore, they should be driven out of South Korea. And the desire of those who are eager to meet their kinsfolks with whom they have long been separated must be realized.

The day when an engine "Unification" will run across the military demarcation line to the southernmost port city of Pusan will come without fail.

Fruits of Technical Revolution

Recently we are asked from our readers on the technical revolution in our country. We give below the achievements made in the technical revolution in the form of question and answer.

QUESTION: What are the results of technical revolution?

ANSWER: One is that we have laid a solid material and technical foundation for an overall technical revolution; another is that we have had a huge contingent of our own technical personnel.

To extricate ourselves from technical backwardness left over by the old society we defined as the basic direction of technical revolution mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization in industry, and irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture.

In conformity with the matured requirement of our social development we carried out the transformation of production relations before technical reconstruction, thereby opening up a broad way for technical revolution.

To build up a material and technical foundation for technical revolution we built up an independent heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its backbone through the proportionate development of metallurgical, electric power and chemical and other key industries. Heavy industry is the powerful material guarantee of technical revolution.

The mechanization and automation of production processes have heen promoted, advanced technical processes introduced extensively and electrification and chemicalization accelerated considerably in different branches of the national economy.

There has been a great success in the training of technical personnel.

As of the end of 1964 we had 290,000 technicians and specialists who run all our factories and enterprises by themselves.

QUESTION: What are the successes in mechanization and automation?

ANSWER: The basic direction of mechanization and automation is gradually to go over from the mechanization of leading branches, basic production processes and labour-consuming, arduous work to mechanization of all branches, all production processes and all sorts of work and from partial mechanization to comprehensive mechanization and automation.

The centrally controlled industry has been already mechanized and the automation of machine-building, electric power, chemical and many other industrial branches has accelerated markedly.

Irrigation and electrification in the countryside have been carried on successfully and there has been a noticeable progress in mechanization.

The assistance of the peasants by the working class has increased. As of the end of 1964 our countryside has been supplied with 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p.) or one per 100 hectares of farm land, 3,000 trucks and a large number of various advanced farm-machines. As a result, the mechanization level of agricultural labour has risen remarkably.

QUESTION: What was the achievement in the country's electrification?

ANSWER: The electric industry has made a rapid progress thanks to the measures which provide to push this branch ahead of other branches. In the post-war period the destroyed generating equipment was restored in a short time and the building of large-scale hydro- and thermal-power stations proceeded together with

(Continued on page 21)

Workers in Chullima Factory

Workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory enjoy a happy event. They have won the title of Chullima factory

Rakwon is one of the biggest machine-building centres in the northwestern area of the country.

At present our people have a high respect for the machine workers in the town for their outstanding contribution to socialist construction.

In October last year the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea summed up the achievements made by the trade union members of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory and gave it the title of Chullima factory.

The Chullima work team movement started in 1959 under the guidance of the trade union committee in the factory. And in the meantime half of the work teams which took part in the movement won the title of Chullima work team. On the basis of these successes Chullima factory movement began in November 1963.

In the course of the movements the workers of the factory have been able to possess the spirit of working, studying and living in a communist way.

In the period from 1958 to 1964 they increased the industrial output value of their factory by 315 per cent. Thus the factory has developed from the producer of small farm implements in the past to that of modern, large machines at present.

The workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory produced with credit the 40-inch pumps and other various kinds of pumping machines to support the countryside when irrigation projects were in full swing there. And when construction work was at its height in urban and rural areas, they turned out diverse kinds of cranes to push ahead with the industrialization of construction. The excavators, oxygen generators with the capacity of 2,000 cubic metres and other important machinery which they made in time contributed greatly to developing the mining industry and launching large-scale nature-remaking projects.

The production of all the machines, however, did not take a smooth course. It was like a thorny path for them. They hadn't any experience in making excavator and hadn't even a proper blue print, but they had to build that kind of machine anyhow.

At that time the country was seething with the labour struggle for fulfilling the five-year plan for the development of the national economy. And we had to develop further the mining industry for the general, rapid progress of the heavy industry. Such situation didn't allow to

Ryoo Ki Dong, one of the ten active Party members in the factory during the past Korean war, frequently talks to new-comers about the struggle of the workers against the enemy at the crucial time

Workers here are proud of lathe No. 4., for they used it most effectively in the war-time production and still use it for socialist construction

Workers of the large-size machine assembling shop wage a "movement of revenge" in support of the South Korean brothers and sisters

delay the production of excavators.

Workers of the machine factory took an excavator to pieces and drew up a blue print while seeing one accessory after another. Then they processed the shaft of spline and frame with ordinary lathe and boring machines.

The first tower crane and large-size pumping machines were also born in such a way.

As times rolled on, the technical level of workers rose and the factory was equipped with up-to-date machinery.

Now the factory produces hundreds of excavators a year whereas it made the first one with so much sweat of the workers eight years ago.

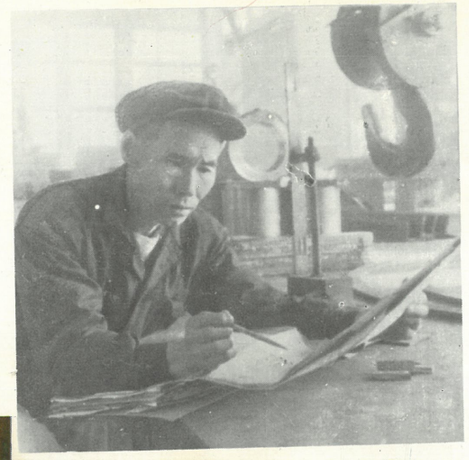
Today our people are proud of the machines with the trade mark "Rakwon Machine". They recall to their mind the merit of the workers in Rakwon whenever they are faced with the machines.

The machine workers in Rakwon have also done much for co-op farms in the neighbourhood with the aim of making industry and agriculture advance alike at the speed of Chullima. The members of a twice Chullima work team who assemble one-cubic metre excavators in their finishing stage made a water spraying car, tens of machines and some 300 small farm implements and supplied them with the nearby co-op farms to help the peasants in their mechanization work. And they go frequently to the villages to teach technique among the peasants and enjoy new songs together with them.

The machine workers in Rakwon, who are used to take with readiness arduous tasks for the socialist construction of the country, do not for-

Workers of this factory, who initiated a "movement for letting industry and agriculture advance alike at the speed of Chullima" with the aim of actively supporting the countryside, are busy in producing accessories of lorries and tractors

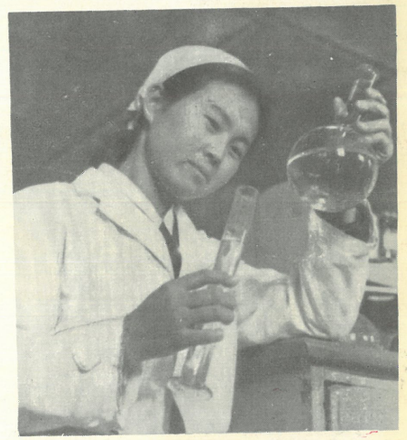
The family of Labour Hero Kim Seung Won come to the exhibition of products on the holiday



The Labour Hero's father Kim Suk Heung is leader of the self-reliance workshop

Labour Hero Kim Seung Won himself is leader of the large-size machine assembling shop

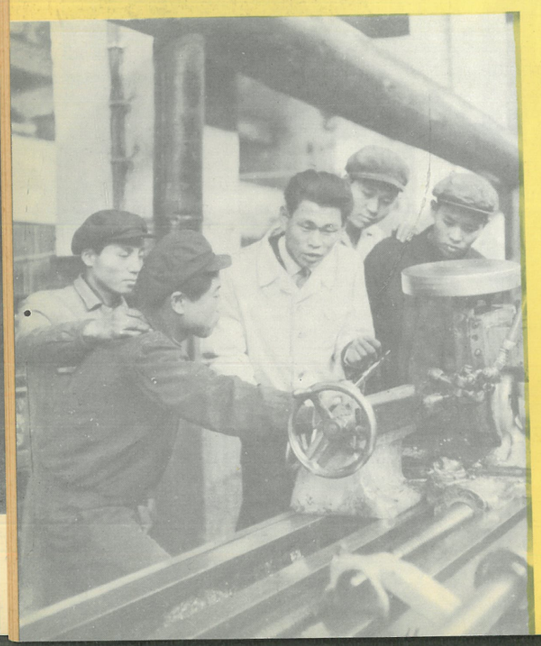
The Labour Hero's wife Pak Mi Ja is worker at the storehouse of the factory



The Labour Hero's younger sister Kim Bok Nyu is a laboratory worker

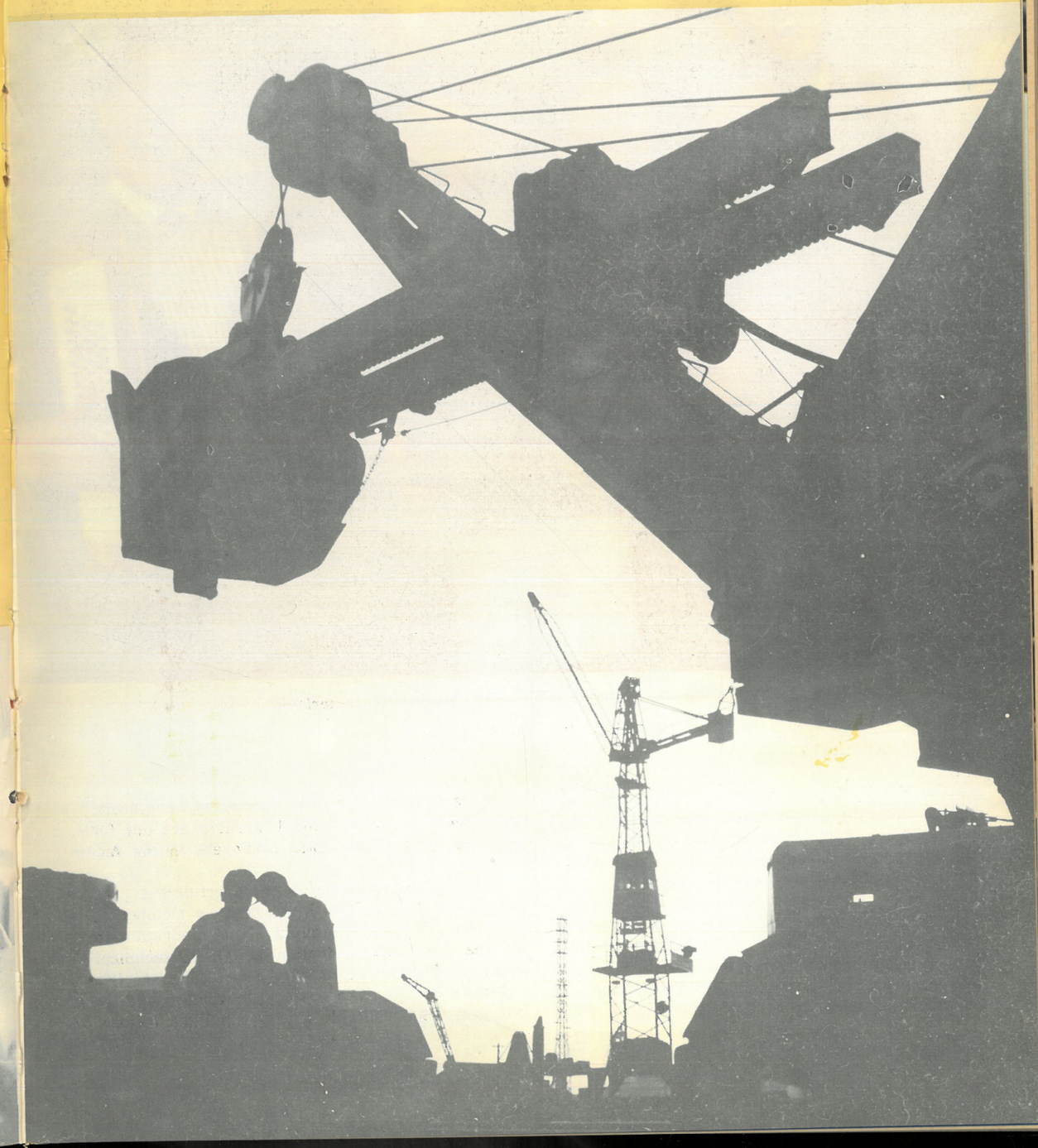
Li Byung Soo, Chairman of the factory trade union committee, discusses some problems with the workers

Workers study while working



Girl crane operators give their impression of a literary works at dormitory

Morning breaks over Rakwon



Young workers sing the praises of the ever prospering fatherland

get the South Korean brothers in their struggle against the subjugation policy practised by U.S. imperialism. They have striven to secure by way of increased production the capital for the building of a heavy machine factory in Taejon of South Korea after the country's unification.

In this course they have also made efforts to acquire managerial knowhow. And many of them have been promoted to responsible posts in various branches of the national economy and the overwhelming majority achieved the level of work team leaders. At present specialists, engineers, technicians and high skilled workers account for 36.5 per cent of the total employees in the factory.

The machine workers here overfulfilled the last year's plan at 100.3 per cent by October 5.

Indeed, they have brought about innovation in all the fields of production activities, technical progress, ideological, moral and cultural life through the Chullima factory movement and at last won the honourable title of Chullima factory.

(Continued from page 12)

those of small- and medium-scale ones. As a result, in 1964 the generation of electricity increased by 203 per cent compared with 1946.

The growth in the output of electric power has ensured firmly the leaping development of the national economy and contributed greatly to the successful advance of irrigation and the promotion of electrification, mechanization and chemicalization in the countryside.

As of the end of 1964 electricity found its way into 95.5 per cent of the countryside.

A remarkable success was also achieved in the electrification of railway line.

QUESTION: What was the success in the chemicalization of the national economy?

ANSWER: In recent years a vinalon factory, a caustic soda factory and agricultural chemicals workshops have been erected and the modern chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre and carbide factories have been newly set up or expanded.

Our chemical industry meets basically the demand for principal chemical products, reagents and medicines.

We have succeeded in securing vinalon from lime stone and anthracite rich in our country and the industrialization of the production.

We have also been successful in the production of vinyl chloride and its use for making daily necessaries more diverse and beautiful.

Our chemical industry, firmly relying on the domestic sources of raw materials, is producing large quantities of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, medicines, synthetic resin and fibre, thereby contributing a good bit to the agricultural chemicalization and the improvement of the people's living.

Our Stand on Unification

In the past twenty years the working class of Korea have been engaged in the untiring struggle for ending the territorial division and national split and achieving the country's unification as soon as possible.

Basic Principles of the Country's Unification

The unification of Korea should be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference, on a democratic basis and by a peaceful means.

The most important of the three principles on the unification of Korea is the independent principle.

The independent principle is built on the basic demands of Marxism-Leninism in regard of the right to national self-determination and on the national identity pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea.

The question of Korea's unification is the Korean people's own national problem in which no one can interfere. The master of Korea is the Koreans who have the right to settle the question of Korea's unification.

Reliance on outside forces for the solution of the unification question means sacrificing the sovereignty and independence of the nation and ruining the country.

The independent principle also makes it possible to settle the question of the country's unification democratically and most fairly.

The criterion of fairness in the national affair of a nation is the will of the entire people in the country concerned and their national interests.

Outside intervention inevitably infringes upon the free will of a nation and its interests.

The fair settlement of the unification question, accordingly, is unthinkable apart from the independent principle.

Under the U.N. umbrella the U.S. imperialists since their military occupation of South Korea not only have interfered in the Korea's internal affairs to obstruct the unification of the country encroaching upon the sovereignty of our nation, but also have completely deprived the South Korean people of their political rights and freedom. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists must be driven out of South Korea for the independent unification of the country.

Apart from the democratic principle the unification of our country cannot be realized in accordance with the free will of the people and their national interests.

There are two different social systems in North and South Korea. Under the circumstances the country's unification means the establishment of one socio-political system all over Korea.

The choice of social system after the country's unification should be left entirely to the free will of the people.

To implement the democratic principle of the country's unification we call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the free movement of the people in both parts of Korea and the democratization of the socio-political life in South Korea.

Only when these conditions are provided, outside intervention will be eliminated, all political parties and public organization will be able to carry on their activities freely wherever in North and South Korea, and people will know which political party and public organizations represent their interests and will have an opportunity to choose freely a social system favourable for the prosperity and development of the country and the nation.

On the condition of meeting such democratic requirements we are to achieve the north-south unification by establishing a democratic, independent, unified central government of Korea through free North-South general elections.

We stand for accomplishing the unification of the country on the independent and democratic principles and by a peaceful means.

This is because we do not want a fratricidal war, because we want to maintain peace in Korea, and because we have the possibility of settling the unification question by a peaceful means and have found the reasonable, realistic solutions.

South Korea UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

Young Workers Lead Hard Life

Young workers of South Korea have no rights in political, economic, cultural and all other fields and are living in poverty.

We quote below the South Korean publications which have recently reported their plight.

There are 7 million jobless or semi-jobless in South Korea. Availing themselves of this as a golden opportunity employers discharge the aged workers and employ young and healthy workers for their unlimited exploitation.

Today young workers make up the majority ot fhe workers in South Korea.

The workers of 18 to 29 accounted for 63.4 per cent of the total in manufacturing industry and those of 18 to 39 86.4 per cent. Almost all workers in mining and fibre industries and transport are young.

And the young jobless of 18 to 39 are 62.4 per cent of the total.

Every movement of young workers is closely followed by the "intelligence agants," "policemen stationed in factories" and "labour inspectors" in enterprises.

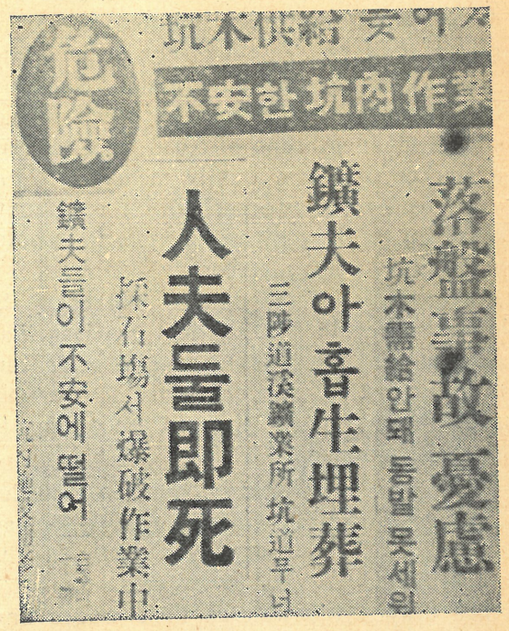
"When the workers form their trade union, they are given the boot." (South Korean daily Taejon Ilbo) And the same is true of those who suffer from labour accident or diseases.

According to the South Korean daily Taegu Ilbo," a young worker who had worked for three years and seven months at the Bugwang textile mill in Teagu was discharged simply because she dozed once during the working hours."

A 26-year-old girl of Kunsan textile mill in North Cholla Province named Kong Mi Sil, the Chonbuk Ilbo reported, got the sack because of occupational disease but she did not receive accident compensation.

Particularly, the young workers of South Korea cannot had their just demands met.

According to Donghwa Tongshin, a certain Pak of the Sinhan industrial company



Coal and ore miners in South Korea are deprived of their life in pits with no labour safety devices

in Pusan was beaten to death by the president of the company because he called for the payment of his back wage of 300 won.

The daily Donga Ilbo wrote: The colliers dig coal 300 metres underground like a mole and are called human crows. But they are compelled to drudge 14 to 16 hours a day to make a bare living, blackening themselves.

The Chonbuk Ilbo said: Young conductresses have to work from 4 a.m. to 11 p.m. and shout themselves hoarse to invite passengers. There is no limit to their working day. Yet they are entitled to not a single holiday all the year round.

Such is the case with the workers in industry.

The workers of South Korea in fibre industry, civil engineering and chemical (rubber) industry are forced to work 12 to 14 hours, 12 to 13 hours and 14 to 18 hours a day respectively and the workers employed at the U.S. army units and dockers 12 to 16 hours and 12 to 18 hours. But they draw starvation wages and the prices are rising sky-high. This worsens their living.

According to the daily Maeil Shinmun, the monthly living cost for one worker stands at an average of 5,080 won, that for a worker with two family members 7,070 won, that for a worker with three family members 8,810 won, and that for a worker with four family members 10,850 won.

The wages of the miners who draw the highest wage in South Korea are less than a quarter of their living cost. The weavers in Taegu get starvation wages that cannot meet their board charges, according to Maeil Shinmun.

Young workers of more than 50 factories and workshops in Chonju receive on an average 2,000 won as wages a month. The silk-reeling workers in North Cholla province draw 2,400 won as their wages and conductresses 600 to 1,500 won, according to the daily Taejon Ilbo.

This notwithstanding, the employers keep their wages in arrears.

According to Radio Seoul quoting the results of the investigation by the South Korean "Labour Office", "as of the end of August 1965, 21 enterprises kept wages amounting to 106 million won in arrears and some of them did not pay wages for more than two years."

Needless to say, back wages and galloping prices worsen young workers' living conditions.

The Taejon Ilbo deplored: "Today our people are living the most cruel life in the country's history of 4,000 years." The paper Pusan Ilbo blamed "the employers blinded by the pursuance of interests and politicians engrossed in the scramble for power, saying that "the hard life of the people is brought about by their disregard of the working people's rights."

This is why the young workers of South Korea, deprived of freedom of and rights to existence as well as of opportunities to study, are fighting for the right to work and against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys under the fascist terror rule.

They launched over 30 struggles between September and October 1965. The number of their struggles in this period and participants in them grew 1.6 times and 2.4 times respectively compared with the same period of 1964.

The struggle of young workers is a fight for driving out the American imperialists from South Korea and living a happy life in a unified country.

Living Cost and Real Wages of South Korean Workers

	Living cost	Real wages
1956	100	100
1958	123.7	89.2
1960	148.9	85.4
1963	197.7	62.2

(Source: South Korean "Economic Yearbook" and "Annual Report of Economic Statistics")

New Trends of Workers' Struggle

South Korean workers are putting up an active struggle against the mass sack of the Pak Jung Hi clique, unemployment and starvation wages and for the right to existence and democratic freedom in defiance of the fascist suppression.

Last year their struggle showed a new trend.

Their struggles between January and April 1965 grew by 70 per cent compared with those from September to December 1964.

Particularly the struggle of the workers employed at the U.S. army units and dockers became all the more pronounced. This struggle accounted for 33.4 per cent of the total.

What are the characteristic features of the recent struggle of the South Korean workers, then?

One is that a significant increase in the number of struggles organized by the workers themselves was noted in comparison with the labour disputes arranged by the reptile trade unions.

This trend became more pronounced in 1965. Workers organized themselves 56.9 per cent of struggles that took place in the period from January to April 1965 or an increase of 30.4 per cent over and above the same period of 1964. The recent struggle organized by the workers were mostly active ones. But more than 80 per cent of those launched by the reptile trade unions were passive petitions and appeals.

This shows the growing class-consciousness and non-confidence in the reptile trade unions among the South Korean workers.

In fact, the South Korean workers resolutely oppose the reptile trade unions.

The March 10, 1965 issue of the South Korean daily Taejon Ilbo lashed out at the reptile trade unions, saying that their leaders "behind the words of the defence of the workers' rights, are engrossed in pursuing self-interests, colluding with the government authorities or fawning upon the management.

Report of a South Korean paper about the daily increasing strikes and labour disputes of the workers

Workers of the "Daihan petroleum company" go on a strike against mass dismissal

Thus, the South Korean workers are fighting for forming organizations defending their rights against the reptile trade unions.

The workers of the Hwasin industrial company and other enterprises in Masan tried to organize their brotherhood association to safeguard their rights.

Another distinctive feature is the further activeness and intensified political character of the struggle waged by the workers employed at the U.S. army units.

In recent years their struggles grew relatively.

This is directly connected with the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people.

Their anti-U.S. struggles accounted for 4.3 per cent of the total in 1963, 8.1 per cent in 1964 and 13.7 per cent as of the end of October 1965.

In May 3 and 9, 1965 workers employed at the U.S. army units in Seoul and Inchon held protest meetings against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique which tried not to recognize the rights to collective contract and labour disputes in the "South Korean-U.S. status of forces agreement," and demanded the U.S. government to repeal the undemocratic, extraterritorial provisions with regard to labour service and to stop the forcing upon them of unlawful labour and adopted a resolution warning the U.S. army authorities that they would "go on a general strike should the agreement banning the right to labour disputes be concluded."

Last September 21 more than 30,000 workers employed at the U.S. organs went on a strike in demand of better treatment. They through the "national trade union of the workers employed at foreign institutions" presented U.S. army commander Beach their four-point demand including the "raise of family and retiring allowances" and declared that they "would appeal to force" when their demand was not met by December 25.

Last November 2 more than 5,000 workers hired at the U.S. army units went on a strike.

The struggle of South Korean workers employed at the U.S. army units is a struggle for better conditions as well as a struggle against the national humiliation of the U.S. army and their trampling underfoot of human rights and for the freedom of trade union activities.

The new trend in their struggle shows that the working class movement in South Korea will assume a strong political, particularly anti-U.S. nature.

And another special feature in workers' struggle is that the demand for higher wages is closely connected with the demand for the democratic rights.

In four months from January to April last year some 40 per cent of their struggles made such demands. Particularly, the struggles against the reptile trade unions and for the conclusion of collective contract and other democratic rights went up to 15.1 per cent in 1965, as against 3.5 per cent in 1964.

For wage-hike and the "conclusion of collective contract" the workers employed at the U.S. army unit in Taegu went on a strike between February 20 and March 11, the workers hired at the foreign institutions staged a demonstration in front of the residences of the staff of the U.S. embassy in Seoul on February 25, and more than 400 dockers of Pusan waged a struggle from March 28 to 29. All this testifies to the fact that the economic struggle of South Korean workers has begun to develop in combination with the political one for democratic rights and their struggle will develop onto a higher stage.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are desperately intensifying the fascist suppression of the mounting struggle while appeasing workers.

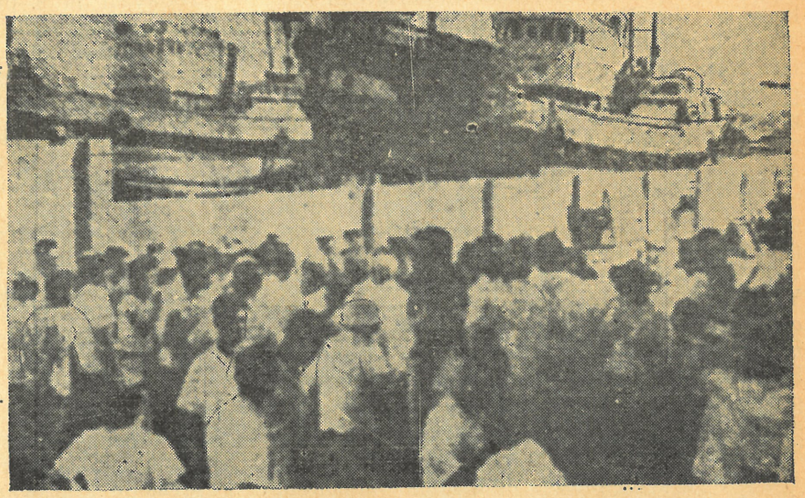
They not only repress the struggle of workers, but also deny them the freedom of democratic activities.

Last April they discharged over 30 workers of the Dongshin chemical industrial joint-stock company who demanded a wage-hike and more than 20 workers of the Samwon industrial firm in Masan who formed a trade union organization.

They have also been working for the detrimental revision of labour law through their placemen since 1964 in an attempt to strangle the struggle of South Korean people.

The regular general meeting of the South Korean "Daihan chamber of commerce and industry" adopted a resolution on hastening the detrimental revision of labour law. The resolution provides for the cut of overtime pay by 50 per cent and for the abolition of

(Continued on page 32)



Workers of the Pusan shipyard, who have suffered from starvation wages, conduct a general strike for wage raise

For Unity of Peoples of Three Continents

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, called upon the peoples of the three continents to firmly unite in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-colonial struggle and proposed to organize a committee of three continents for solidarity with Vietnam in support of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Kim Wal Ryong, who headed the Korean delegation to the Asian, African and Latin American people's solidarity conference, said this at the fourth day sitting of the conference in Havana.

Today no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or independence, peace and human progress apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism, he stressed and continued: The peoples in the three continents, through practical action, should fight resolutely against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and do everything in their power to expose and smash the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war machinations.

Pointing out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism has become the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people, he said that it is a lofty duty of every socialist country, the peoples of the three continents and the world progressive people to render all material and moral support and encouragement to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will increase assistance of all forms including weapons to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and are filled with the firm determination to go to South Vietnam as volunteers at any time when requested by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Kim Wal Ryong declared. He fully supported the four-point stand of the government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Roundly condemning Johnson's "unconditional negotiations" hoax, he demanded the U.S. imperialists to stop at once their war of aggression against Vietnam and quit there forthwith, taking the troops and weapons with them.

Noting that since the imperialists are resorting to armed force to suppress the national liberation struggle, the peoples are entitled to fight with arms in their hands against the oppressors, he expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for winning freedom and liberation and defending national independence and sovereignty.

Kim Wal Ryong vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' colonial militarization policy in South Korea and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme.

Referring to the aggressive design pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists in Asia through the "ROK-Japan treaty" and to the grave consequences it would bring, he stressed that they should not be underestimated.

He went on:

Today it is a pressing, solemn task for peace in Asia and the world to fight against U.S. imperialism, completely unmask the Japanese militarists and frustrate their aggressive machinations.

The Korean people will never allow the Japanese militarists to crawl again into the southern part of the country and will chop off their claws.

We appeal to this conference to take measures for waging a powerful concerted struggle to foil the scheme to form the "Northeast Asia military alliance" and shatter the Japanese militarists' machination for overseas aggression.

Our people will in the future, too, reinforce the common front with all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces, fight to the end against U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war. and will frustrate the Japanese militarists' aggression and realize the country's unification.

Attack on all Sides

What you stand face to face is ...world revolution.

...Your end is already in sight. It is approaching faster than you imagined.

This is the diagnosis of "great America" by English E. Bans.

* * *

William Weaver, member of the English House of Commons, said: The Americans have Thailand, the brasshats of the South Korean military junta, the remnants of the Chang Kai-shek clique and a handful-of rightest military gangs in Saigon and Vientianne as their sole friends left in Asia.

The American support to them is nothing but a kiss of death.

Neither some 200,000 American troops nor millions of dollars they pour in every day can help them out of the predicament in Vietnam.

The U.S. embassy in the heart of Saigon was blown up in the broad daylight and hundreds of planes go to pieces every day under the continued blows from the Vietnamese people.

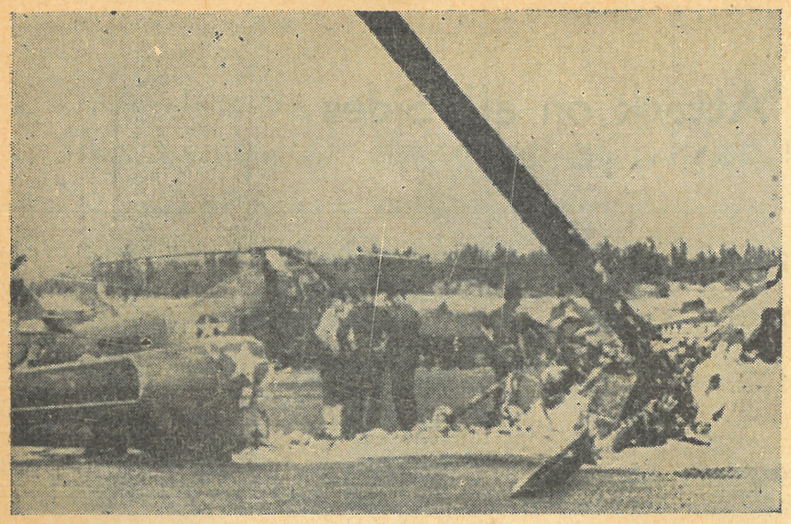
To boost the morale of American servicemen shivering with unrest, panic and terror, the U.S. government exempted them from income taxes from April 24, 1965 and decorated them with tens of thousands of orders and medals.

Unaware of the object of the aggressive war waged by the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam, the American soldiers are always thinking of how to survive the war.

According to AP the American pilots carry with themselves the life-book in 13 languages to use when they were taken prisoner.

Some 800 American planes were shot in their raids on North Vietnam as of the end of November 1965.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors busy with loading the dead bodies of their men who were killed at Plei Me battle



The U.S. air force base in Da Nang destroyed by the surprise attack of the South Vietnam liberation army

There are no places in Asia for American imperialists to set their feet in safety.

Cambodia branded the United States as enemy No. 1 of her people and severed diplomatic ralations with Washington. Pakistan stands resolutely opposed to the U.S., shouting "U.S. imperialism, go to hell with its aid!"

The flame of the anti-U.S. struggle is flaring up more and more fiercely in Asian countries.

Latin America including Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia, too, is swept by the flame of the anti-American struggle. And the second and third Cubas are going to appear there.

The U.S. News and World Report lamented: Tension is aggravating in Latin America from end to end. The prospect of explosion is being created everywhere in this region.

Dominica is now enveloped in the flame of the anti-U.S. struggle.

Latin America as has been cruelly treated for centuries by the United States has turned into a court punishing its old masters.

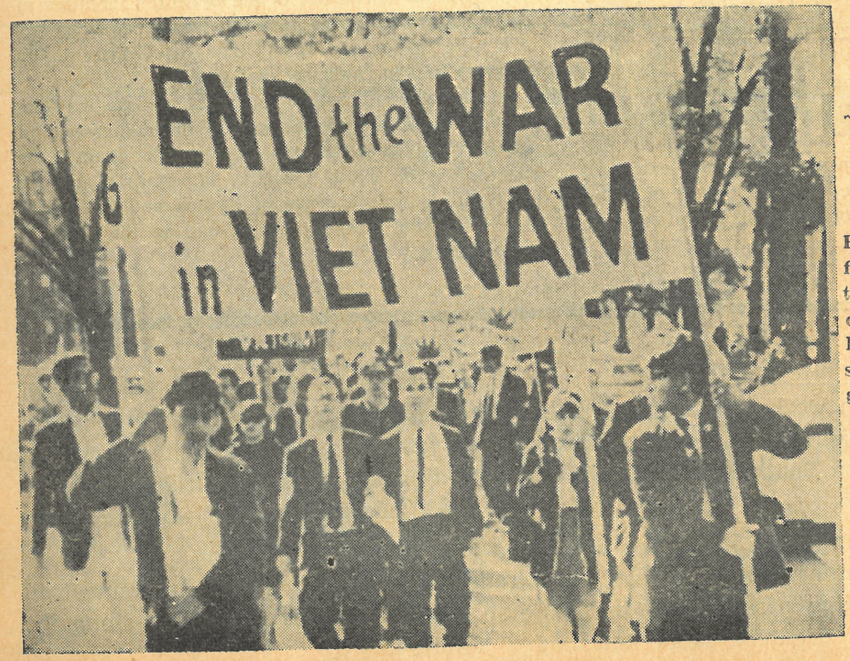
As the New York Times deplores, Vietnam and Laos have been converted into a boiling pot and the Congo and Cyprus into a boiling kettle. A serious situation is developing all over the region from Algeria to Zanzibar.

"Special barracks" of the South Vietnamese puppet army in Plei Me are filled with casualities. They were just hit by the South Vietnam liberation army

Japanese people fight against the "Japan-ROK treaty" and the U.S. aggression against Vietnam

The palm trees in Zanzibar are never fragrant for the American imperialists. The U.S. tentacle is also cut in this small island with a population less than one-six hundredth of the U.S.'s. The U.S. ambassador was forced out of the island. The "peace corps", as the Ghana Times pointed out, are nothing but a smokescreen for hiding the U.S. subversive acts and a tool for undermining the sovereignty and independence of the African nations.

139 members of the U.S. "peace corps" and American teachers were driven out of Ghana and 300 American and British missionaries expelled from Sudan. In the United Arab Republic a library named after Kenedy was burned to the ground. The Congo (B), Tanzania, Guinea and Ghana resolutely declared: The predatory U.S. aid is inconsistent with our anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand and with our line of independence. The Smith clique will be crushed by the world people supporting the people of Zimbabwe.



People in the United States fight against the policy of the Johnson administration on Vietnam.
Photo: Students in Boston stage a demonstration against the war in Vietnam.

The 250 million Africans have sternly sentenced the colonialists to death.

The United States is begging its "colleagues" for help, but they turn a deaf ear.

The world has changed.

The chain of America linking Washington with Paris, Bonn and London is now rotten out.

The U.S. News and World Report said sadly: The United States has a headache everywhere in the world. In Europe the NATO is torn to pieces by disputes, the SEATO is on the verge of collapse and the CENTO from the very inception could not play its role.

France attacked U.S. imperialism, saying that "it could not deliver a speech on behalf of the free world."

Acute scramble for markets among the imperialist countries leads the U.S. "alliance" with the West to collapse.

American negroes have risen up against racial discrimination.

The biggest riot of the negroes in recent 20 years took place in Los Angels and many other cities of America on August 11, 1965.

The Americans are also fighting against the aggressive war of the Johnson administration in Vietnam, shouting, 'Bring home U.S. troops from Vietnam!" and "Stop the Vietnam war!"

The myth about the U.S. "mightness" has already exploded in Korea.

Mankind is living in the latter half of the 20th century. The exploited workers and invaded nations are putting up a vigorous fight for freedom and liberation.

Telegram to Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe supporting the just struggle of the working people of Zimbabwe.

The telegram condemned the Smith clique for the declaration of unilateral "independence" under the patronage of the U.S.-British imperialists and extended militant solidarity with the working people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for national liberation and sovereignty.

Greetings to Cypriote Trade Union Federation

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the Federation of Trade Unions of Cyprus on its congress held in December last year.

In the name of the Korean working class the telegram extended warm greetings to the addressee and wished it great success in its struggle against the intervention of the U.S.-British imperialists and for the complete independence of Cyprus and the emancipation of the working people and in the work of the congress.

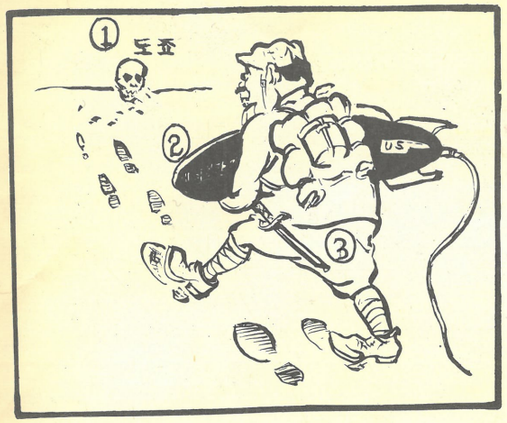
(Continued from page 27)

one holiday for women workers a month.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is also trying to deceive and appease the South Korean workers.

They set a week from May 15, 1965 as a "week for the enlightenment of the workers" and mobilized the leading personnel of the puppet government to organize talks and other events for letting the South Korean workers "have knowledge of the working class movement in general" with a view to emasculating the mounting struggle of workers and undermining the working class movement in South Korea.

Today the working class movement in South Korea continues to develop along the new trends.

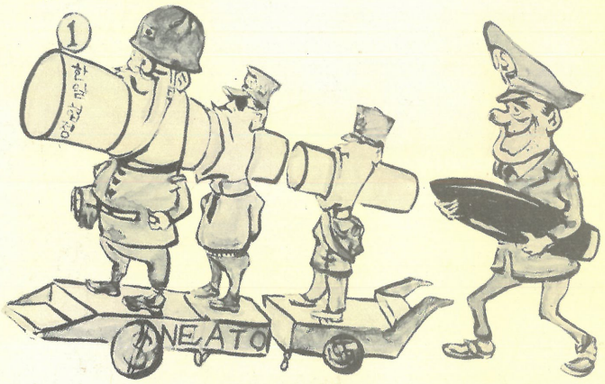


Japanese Militarism Is Revived

1) Tojo,
2) Aggressive plan,
3) Sato follows the footsteps of Tojo

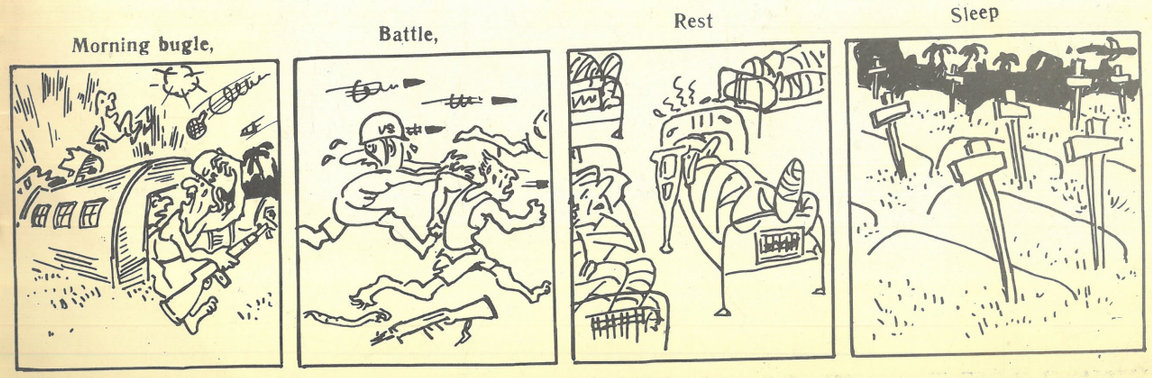
Japanese militarism, which was defeated in the Second World War, has been revived under the protection of U.S. imperialism. And it is entering again the road of aggression. The heinous schemes of the Japanese militarists have been disclosed fully by the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation of Flying Dragon".

Designing of New Weapon by Johnson



1) "South Korea-Japan agreements"

Diary of Battle in S. Vietnam



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